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## ABSTRACT

A contact lens has top, a bottom, a rotational axis, an inner surface and an opposite outer surface having a plurality of zones. The plurality of zones include an optical zone, a ridge zone and a transition zone. The optical zone has a lower edge and includes a distance vision zone and a near vision zone. The distance vision zone has a first radius of curvature that provides distance vision correction. The distance vision zone also has a first area that is sufficient to overlay a substantial portion of a pupil of a user and is disposed in a first position within the optical zone so that the user's pupil is substantially subtended by the distance vision zone when the user is gazing at a substantially horizontal point. The near vision zone is substantially concentric with the rotational axis and extends radially outward from the distance vision zone. The near vision zone has a second radius of curvature that provides near vision correction and has a second area that is sufficient to overlay a substantial portion of a pupil of a user. The near vision zone is disposed in a second position within the optical zone so that the user's pupil is substantially subtended by the near vision zone when the user is gazing at a near vision point below the substantially horizontal point. The ridge zone, has an upper edge and a lower edge and is disposed below the optical zone. The ridge zone includes a latitudinal ridge portion that extends outwardly from the outer surface to enable engagement with a lower eyelid of a user and thereby provide vertical translation support for the contact lens when being worn by the user. The transition zone extends from the lower edge of the optical zone to the upper edge of the ridge zone and provides a smooth transition from the ridge zone to the optical zone.